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CHRONICLE-UNION.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

THE SINGER'S ALMS.

In Lyons, in the mart of that French town
Years since, a woman leading a fair child
Craved a small alms of one who, walking down
The thoroughfare, caught the child's glance and smiled
To see behind its eyes a noble soul.
He paused, but found he had no coin to dole.

His guardian angel warned him not to lose
This chance of pearl to do another good;
So, as he waited, sorry to refuse
The asked-for penny, there aside he stood,
And with his hat held as by limb the nest,
He covered his kind face and sang his best.

The sky was blue above, and all the lane
Of commerce where the singer stood, was filled,
And many paused, and listening, paused again
To hear the voice that through and through them thrilled.
I think the guardian angel helped along
That cry for pity woven in a song.

The singer stood between the beggars there;
Before a church, and overhead the spire
A solemn perpetual finger in the air
Held toward Heaven, land of the heart's desire—
As if an angel, pointing up, had said:
"Yonder a crown awaits this singer's head."

The hat of its tramped brood was emptied soon
Into the woman's lap, who drenched with tears
Her kiss upon the hand of help: 'twas noon,
And noon in her glad heart drove forth her fears.
The singer, pleased, passed on and softly thought:
"Men will not know by whom this deed was wrought."

But when at night he came upon the street
Cheer after cheer went up from that wide throng,
And flowers rained on him; nought could assuage
The tumult of the welcome save the song
That he had sweetly sung, with covered face,
For the two beggars in the market place.

JAPANESE ART IN NEW

A Spectacle Which Few People Have Ever Seen on This Side of the Water.

That everything that is worth seeing can be seen in New York, is not a truism; but it is true that there are many things that are worth observing that are not generally seen.

By a limited number of persons are aware that there are two rooms in one of the Japanese manufacturing and trading companies that truly represent a miniature house, and which are finished, furnished and decorated in true Japanese style.

The house is the work of a first-class mechanic of Tokio. An assent of five steps brings one to the outer door, which is of hardwood and sliding, as is nearly all the Japanese door, which move without a creak or jar.

This door leads into the reception or "tea" room. The ceiling is constructed of woven bamboo variously smoked and natural. Along the latticed wood wall setting there is a border of lacquered wood and the walls are covered with paper in gold spatter work of a soft, artistic tone.

There is nothing nailed to the floor but under the feet is matting which feels unusually soft and springy. This matting is laid on a cushion or bed of straw about six inches thick, and inclosed in cloth and corresponding width to the matting.

The size of a Japanese apartment is never given in feet or inches, but is said to be a room of so many mattings, and a matting is generally understood to represent a space of three by ten feet.

The window in the reception room is made of rice paper instead of glass, and gives just as much light as the window constructed of the latter material, although it is of a softer tone. In Japan it is customary for only the rich families to have rice-paper windows in their dwellings.

This room contains a side on which there are water bottles and candlesticks, while underneath there are of lacquer ware for rice and other food, and porcelain ware for meat and fish.

In the centre of the room there is a bronze fire-box containing fine ashes of fern leaves. When it is desired to have a fire some charcoal is placed on those ashes and kindled in the open air, and after the smoke escapes it is returned to the room and throws out a good heat.

Between the tea-room and the parlor are hand-painted lattice-front sliding doors, which can be opened from either side. The ceiling and wainscoting of the parlor are of various hard woods, the walls and floors being covered similar to those of the reception-room.

Here, of course, is found the incense burner and bronze smoking sets. But few ornaments are visible. On opening a cupboard, however, in one corner of the room, various curios are found.

This is the prevailing custom in Japan, and the mistress of the house changes the ornaments from time to time, putting those not in use in the cupboard. On state occasions, however, she displays her entire collection.

About the house are scattered a number of small windows with a panel of fret work, with bamboo shades. There are not any chairs in the house, their place being supplied by cushions.

In one part of the parlor there is a raised platform which is kept for distinguished guests, and the host is supposed to kneel before it to serve them.

The woodwork and interior finish are very simple, the doors and window-frames are without mouldings, and there are no massive carvings. Repeated dustings and rubbings have given to the natural wood a polished surface and a mellow tint.

The beautiful lacquer work, formerly so extensively manufactured by this skilful people, and which could be procured at so trifling a cost, is now becoming rare; in fact, so valuable has this old lacquer work become, that many pieces of it have been returned from Paris, New York and other art centres to Japan to be sold.—[N. Y. Mail and Express.

ADVERTISE

IN

THIS PAPER.

Type Metal

FOR SALE,

IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT.

AT THIS OFFICE.

A WITTY WAITER.

The Restaurant Man Secures Valuable Help.

"I've seen many a 'fly coon' in my day, but that young fellow over there at the corner table is the boss of them all; he's loaded for any kind of game that comes along;" said the restaurant man, indicating a bright-eyed mulatto who was pulling a napkin into the shape of a lily to adorn a goblet.

"If you'll go over there and work off any of your old chestnuts on him without getting the worst of it, I'll give you the best dinner on the bill of fare."

"Thank you, but I'm not hungry; and, moreover, I'm not in the chestnut business. You'd better call in the Count who has the stand out in front. He's got some all ready to string—the worm holes go clear through 'em. But what about your boy?"

"He came in the other day and struck me for a job.

"'Ever wait on table?' says I.

"'Yes, boss,' says he.

"'How many mistakes can you make in an hour?' says I.

"'I make no mistakes, boss,' says he. 'My name's not Moses, my name's Bob.'

"Mistakes of Moses. Bob Ingersoll. See?

"So I set him to work, and a better waiter I never had. He's awfully 'fly,' will give better than he gets every time; but he's not impudent nor offensive, and although they get the worst of it, my customers all like him. He's building up my business, too, for every fellow who gets bit tries to play even by bringing in his friends and getting them knocked out with chin music.

"You ought to have been here last Saturday to see him do up four flip young fellows from out of town. The moment they came in I tumbled to it that they had the big-head bad, and were just too 'cute to be comfortable, so I sent Bob over to wait on them. One of the fellows wore sort of sanctified clothes, as if he was studying for a sermon surveyor, and he ordered a broiled spring chicken.

"It was a nice one Bob placed in front of him, as nice a one as I ever saw upon a platter, but the fellow wanted to show how flip he was, so he sawed away a moment, dropped his knife, put his eye-glasses straddle of his nose, bowed his head and looked hard at the chicken, as if it were a curiosity. Then he raised his head, dropped the glasses off his nose, and, with a sly wink at his friends, said to Bob:

"'Did they ascertain the cause of death?'

"'Sar?' said Bob.

"'Did they make a post-mortem examination? Did they hold an inquest?'

"'No, sar,' said Bob. 'No sar. In de city, sar, dey don't hold no inquest when de puason dies of natural causes or old age, but only when de death is wiolent, sah.'

"The other three fellows were all ready to laugh, so it didn't take them long to commence. The flip fellow didn't commence quite so soon, but when he did get to going he laughed the loudest of all. Then he called for a bottle of wine and five glasses and made Bob wet his throat with champagne."—[Detroit Free Press.

James Pound's Double Life.

James Pound is an Englishman who enjoys the distinction of having lived successfully a double life.

He was first married to a Miss Smith in 1846 and in 1859 made a will bequeathing all his property to Mrs. Pound.

In 1869 he was married again under the name of Jackson to a widow named Foster. A hotel was started by the newly-married pair, and a very excellent hotel it must have been, if the property willed in 1873 by Mr. Pound Jackson to his "dear wife, Susanna Jackson," is a fair index of hotel quality as well as property.

Pound-Jackson, after his second marriage, stated to both wives that he had become a commercial traveler. His work must be often away from home. Such was his keen sense of honor, however, that he divided his time equally between Mrs. Pound and Mrs. Jackson, and seems to have been a model husband to both.

Even in death his only unfairness was one of necessity. Nature refused to make an exception for such a remarkable case, and Mr. Pound-Jackson could not die in two places, surrounded by two wailing families. He did his best, however, for two wills were left, providing equally for each family. Nor can the probate court break either will.

Taking Him at His Word.

At a meeting not long since a minister was making a strong argument against the use of tobacco, and was winning many converts by his good and evident honesty when a man stood up holding a plug of the much-hated plant high in the air.

"You have convinced me, Sir," he said addressing the preacher; "that it is a very wrong and sinful to use tobacco, and I herewith join the ranks of those who denounce it for the good of society."

Hearing this enthusiastic speaker a shabby-dressed little man who had made his bedroom in a box, and he remarked in a loading tone:

"Well, if you are not going to use any more tobacco you might give that plug to me."—[Boston Budget.

A PRAIRIE YACHT.

A Cruise on a Cayuse—The Indian Among Horses.

If the camel is the "ship of the desert," the cayuse is the yacht of the prairie. He is not for a pack but a passenger. He is at the door and I am ready for the ride.

It is a May morning. The air is crystal. The forests are fresh. The birds are mirthful. The journey is inviting. It is to be a gallop through eastern Washington—the newest northwest.

I make my mount at the door of a friend, a dozen miles south of Spokane Falls. I vault upon the back of a saddled sorrel thing. What is it? A cayuse. What is a cayuse? An angel if humored—a devil if resisted—a blockhead—a Machiavelli.

I know hundreds of him. I talked with many men about him. I fed him, and rode him, and studied him, but never could I penetrate him. His origin is lost in antiquity. He is put on in the same. His name is not in our largest dictionary, nor his pedigree in any standard work I have seen. In descent he may be a degenerate of the English horse, as the mustang is of the Spanish.

He is the Indian among horses. Every Indian on the Spokane plateau has his cayuse, as every Bedouin in the Orient has his Arab. They are personal friends, and equals in all things. They have a common bed and board and common aims in life. To eat to drink and to have their own way—these are the be-all and end-all of their existence.

But to be specific; my mount is an iron-gray—weight, 700 pounds—black eyes and barge of rump—ears noted into four points—strong, stocky.

"How far will he carry me in a day?" I ask.

"As far as you can ride him," answers the owner.

Then comes a volley of facts about neighbors who have ridden cayuses seventy miles a day, for ten days at a stretch.

"What shall I feed him?"

"When you stop, picket him out among the bunch-grass."

"Does he buck?"

"Every cayuse bucks."

"Does he bite?"

"Of course he bites."

"Kick?"

"Kicks!"

I have learned enough to start on—although I found my Stronghow (for so I named the cayuse after the first mile) was somewhat better than his reputation.—[Overland.

Little Girlhood.

While it is true that a large girl in many respects cannot do as a large boy does, and usually has no desire to, it is equally true (with the exceptions admitted to all rules) that a little girl can do almost exactly what a little boy can, and she usually wants to; and, further, if allowed to, she generally will do it.

If mothers will quite insist to thwart this tendency, it will be vastly to the benefit of their girls and not at all to the injury of their boys.

There would seem to be no good reason why the training and education of girls and of boys should not be essentially identical up to a certain age.

Be not in too great a hurry to impose upon your little girl the burden of her sex. She comes into the world a little thing, a free human being, caring not whether she is a boy or girl, so long as her divine rights of food, love and a good time generally are not denied to her.

Do give her life: do not you, because she is a girl, curtail her liberty or forbid her the fruits of happiness in her own childish ways? Things that are "nice" for a boy are "nice" for his sister, and for all little children. Things "proper" for a healthy, active girl are just as proper for a healthy, [illegible] notion that girls in a certain disregard of the [illegible] liberty, allowed to our boys because boys, when they are not per[illegible] girls.

Do we have our girls rough and [illegible] then? By no means. And [illegible] should we have our boys so. But we must have our boys strong, [illegible] of exercise we would let them run and climb and even shout, if the strength of their spirits demanded—all in its proper time and place.

We should not deny the same privileges to our girls so far as their strength allows them to take them.

Way to Smell a Flower.

"Never touch a flower with your nose when you inhale its perfume," said a gentlewoman the other day in my hearing to her little daughter.

This lesson in the proprieties is one which all mothers might well impress upon their children.

Among the ruling classes of China, I am told, it is considered a gross breach of etiquette to bury the nose in the buds and blossoms of a bouquet. Surely, from an esthetic point of view, such practice is to be reprobated.

Who has not smiled at the appearance of those ardent lovers of the "stern of earth" who, for example, thrust their nasal organs deep down amid the perfume-laden lillies, and after many long-drawn inhalations raise their face all golden with the pollen of the desecrated bloom?

To treat in this way flowers that are intended for another seems almost a [illegible]

[illegible] nothing of the injury done to the petals by such an invasion, there is something distasteful to sensitive persons in having their bouquets brought into such close contact with the "human face," no matter how "divine" it may be.

The enjoyment of the perfume of flowers is keener and more refined when the fragrance is inhaled without touching the blossom.—[Louisville Courier-Journal.

Such a Pity.

It seems a hard thing that so many dudes should be walking about with nothing to do, when the hand-organ man has to pay $10 for a monkey.—[Baltimore Herald.

IN CASE OF FIRE.

Valuable Advice to Women.

The following letter appeared in the London Times:

Will you grant me space to explain briefly what, I think, should be the first thing to be done by a girl or woman in whose dress has caught fire, and similarly the first duty of any one who goes to her rescue?

A girl or woman who meets with this accident should immediately lie down on the floor, and so any one who goes to her assistance should instantly, if she still be erect, make her lie down, or if needful, throw her down in a horizontal position, and keep her in it.

Sparks fly upward, and flames ascend. Ignition from below mounts with fearful rapidity; and, as a result well known to experts, the fatality or disfigurements in these lamentable cases is due to the burns inflicted about the body, neck, face and head, and not injuries to the lower limbs.

Now, the very moment the little person whose clothes are on fire is in a horizontal position on a flat surface, the flames still ascend, but only into the air, and not encircling their victim. Time is thus gained for further action, and in such a crisis in a fight against fire a few seconds are precious, nay, priceless.

Once in the prone position, the person afflicted may crawl to a bell-pull or to a door, so as to clutch at the one or open the other to obtain help. The draught from an open door into the room would serve to blow the flames, if any, away from the body.

Or again, still crawling, the sufferer may be able to secure a rug or table cover, or other article at hand, to smother any remaining flames.

I say remaining flames, for as soon as the horizontal position is assumed there have no longer much to feed upon, and may either do out, as the phrase is, or may be accidentally or intentionally extinguished as the person rolls or moves upon the floor.

In any case not only is time gained, but the injury inflicted is minimized.

In the event of the conditions not being those of self help, but of assistance from another, if it be a man who comes to the rescue, having first and instantly thrown the girl or woman down, it is easy to take off his coat and so stifle the diminished flames with this or some other suitable covering, the flames playing now upward from the lower limbs or lower part of the body of the prostrate fellow-creature.

If it be a woman who rushes to give aid, this last-named condition suggests that the safer mode of rendering it is to approach the sufferer by the head, and fling something thence over the lower part of the body, for fear of setting fire to herself.

If, in these fearful accidents, the horizontal position be assumed or enforced, there would be, in short, comparative immunity and limited injury. If not, what must happen? The fire will mount; the flames (and it is these which do the injury) will envelop the body inside and outside the clothes, and will reach the neck and head, and then, indeed, they may be smothered by a coat or wrapper or rug, while the victim is frightfully disfigured or is doomed to perish.

For many years I have urged these views while lecturing on injuries from burns; and once I had an occasion to illustrate them practically, though in a comparatively trivial accident.

Some dressings of a very inflammable character caught fire at the bedside of a patient in one of my surgical wards; they were promptly seized by a student, who threw them into the middle of the ward, and endeavored to stamp out the flaming material. But this containing paraffin and resin adhered to his boots, and his legs as he danced about were getting uncomfortably hot.

To his astonishment, and to the undoubted surprise of every one in sight, I caught him by the collar of his coat, and tripped up his legs. Instantly the flames became harmless, and were extinguished by a nurse throwing a jug of water on them.

I have often thought that on the approach of the Winter season the resident staff of every school, whether board, voluntary or private, whether for girls or boys, an address, if not an actual demonstration by means of suitable models, pointing out what should be done in these special calamities.

If two upright models were prepared alike, and simultaneously set on fire, one being thrown down after two seconds and one after thirty seconds, or at any other two different times, the memories of children would receive a lasting, and it might be a serviceable, impression.

TAKING BABY'S PICTURE.

PHOTOGRAPHER.

"Cards? Four dollars. Six for this size.
Those will please you best, I think.
I'll be ready in a moment.
And we'll take him, in a wink.
Bring in baby. Will you hold him
Sitting in your lap, and——No?
Ah! I see!—Then we'll arrange him
In a little high chair.—So!—
There, that's easy.——'Heigho, baby,
Going to take a little ride?
Want to see the pretty birdy?'
(When I'm ready step one side.")

MAMMA.

"Now, my Bessie, do not whisper;
We must still as statues be.
If we speak, the baby'll surely
Turn his head and look at me."

PHOTOGRAPHER.

("Now, good nurse, please raise him up
A little—there!) 'Hear birdy sing?'
(Little more!)—'Where's the birdy?'
(That's right)—'What shall nurses bring?'
(Try to close his mouth.)—'Come, birdy!'
(Now his head is up too high—
Easy—there!) 'Chirp, chirp—hear birdy?'
Baby's a bird by an' by?
(That's right—keep him so!)—'Good baby,'—
(Steady!)—'Baby wouldn't cry!'—
(Now then!)—'Look! See! Here's birdy!'
—Caught him, first time, 'on the fly!'

"Yes, it's good. I know you'll like it.
I'll have proofs without delay.
Can't be better. Finished?—Friday.
Very much obliged. Good day.
—[St. Nicholas.

Miss Fussonfeather drank a glass of milk at Mrs. Crimsonbeak's last evening.

When asked her opinion she said it was just heavenly.

She explained to her ma when she got home that she said so because it was so blue.—[Yonkers Statesman.

MRS. TIMBLETHORPE'S SCHEME.

The Way She Got Two Outings in One Day.

Timothy Timblethorpe awoke the other morning with a determination to be unusually good-natured. He had been very ill-tempered the day before, and was resolved to make amends for his violent demonstrations.

His wife, however, did not respond to his cheerful "good morning," but lay apparently as dead as the proverbial log. Even the rise and fall of the bed covering above her gentle bosom was not perceptible, and a sudden suspicion that her spirit had taken flight, where the husband ceases from troubling and the teary are at rest crossed his mind.

With this feeling upon him he rushed towards the matrimonial couch only to discover that two pillows had been placed lengthwise in the bed, so as to resemble the human figure, and on one of them was pinned a note directed in Mrs. Timblethorpe's handwriting. He opened and read:

"[illegible] I have gone [illegible] I figure in immortal [illegible] you.
TILDA."

Timothy dropped into an attitude suggestive of Sardanapalus after his downfall. Could it be possible that Tilda had deserted the children, whose cheery voices were borne upward to his ears from the hammock in the garden? She might have left him, but how could these cherubs get along without a mother's care? Then he thought of what all his intimate friends would say, if she had really eloped, and he knew that Brown, who never had a kind word for his own wife, would say he was a brute.

Mechanically he dressed himself, and as he looked into the closets and wardrobes in a somewhat dazed manner he could not discover that she had made very extensive preparations for her flight.

He finally descended to the breakfast-room, where his offsprings were already assembled around the table, and said, with an assumption of indifference:

"Where is your mother?"

"Oh, she's gone out to ride with Uncle Bill," piped up a little voice.

Just then a noise of carriage wheels was heard at the gate, and Mrs. Timblethorpe with a bunch of field daisies in her bosom, presently took her place before the smoking urn.

When the meal was concluded, Timothy asked, as he lighted his cigar with Mrs. Timblethorpe's missive:

"Did you have a pleasant ride?"

"Very," said his wife, as sweetly as if a cloud had never drifted across their connubial heaven.

"By the way," he continued, as he stood with his hand on the door knob, "it's a fine day, and I guess we had better take the children down to the beach. The barouche will be here at two o'clock."

This is how Mrs. Timblethorpe got two outings in one day, and Timothy prevented his brother-in-law from getting the better of him.—[Boston Budget.

Salvation Army Clothes.

A certain very stylish young lady, who drives a good deal, got into a horse car in the exclusive suburb where she lives the other day wearing her new coachman jacket of rather gay red cloth, trimmed effectively with brass buttons.

She was going to make a morning call on a friend only a few streets away, and as she wished to show the young lady her new accoutrements she wore her gay jacket and a rather striking hat which goes with it.

Scarcely had she seated herself in the car when an eager-voiced old woman sitting near her said sociably:

"You belong to the Salvation Army, don't you?"

The swell young lady was a little startled, but she said, "Naow" coldly and turned a little away from her neighbor.

"But you must," persisted the old lady. "Them's Salvation Army clothes!"

Fortunately by this time the car was at her friend's corner, and stopping it the persecuted wearer of Spring fashions hurried out and into the house and into her friend's arms, where, after a "good cry," she rose to a sense of the essentially funny nature of the situation.—[Boston Record.

Where to Hear the Best Speech.

The best French is always spoken in Paris, where there is an inimitable accent which makes law.

The best English is certainly spoken in Dublin.

The best German is spoken in Vienna, although I always liked the Dresden articulation.

In Florence they speak the best Italian, but the Romans pronounce it better.

I never heard more musical English than from the lips of educated New York ladies, and there is a peculiar charm in the old French spoken by the pretty women of Quebec.—[Montreal Gazette.

A Warm Reception.

A well-known minister was sent South from New Jersey a few years ago to labor among the colored people.

They received him with many demonstrations of joy, and at the first meeting which he held one colored preacher prayed for him with great earnestness, thus:

"O Lord! bress dis yer dear brudder what's come down from de Norf to preach the gospil to us. 'Noint him wid de kerosene ile ob salvashin, and set him on fire."

A Valuable Wood.

In acquiring Burmah, England has got possession of vast forests of teak, which, never plentiful in India, was becoming commercially very rare. Of all the woods grown in the East this is the most valuable.

It is neither too heavy nor too hard; it does not warp or split under exposure to heat and dampness; it contains an essential oil which prevents its rotting under wet conditions, and at the same time acts as a preservative to iron and repels the destructive white ants; it is, withal, a handsome wood of several varieties of color and grain, and takes a good polish.

Cure For Burns.

A scientific paper says that if a piece of charcoal be laid upon a burn the pain will subside immediately.

By leaving the charcoal upon the wound for an hour it will be cured.

CHRONICLE-UNION.

BRIDGEPORT, DECEMBER 3, 1887.

Entered at the Bridgeport Postoffice as Second-Class Matter.

SAN FRANCISCO AGENTS.

E. C. DAKE, 65 Merchants' Exchange.
L. P. FISHER, 21 Merchants' Exchange.
G. H. KELLOGG, 330 Pine street.

Frank McCutcheon, a Mexican youth, was caught firing a hay barn, at Oakdale, Stanislaus county, last week. The Constable arrested him and started for Modesto, but the body of the boy was found hanging to a tree near Oakdale.

There were coined at the United States Mints, for the fiscal year, gold $22,393,279, silver $35,310,042, of which 33,266,821 were silver dollars. In addition to this $58,188,953 in gold bars and $6,481,311 in silver were produced.

Thomas Potter, an American, 22 years old, fought a duel in the forest of Germain, France, with pistols at 25 paces, and was shot in the right side, and died on Saturday.

Mrs. Sarah Robertson, of Jersey City, N. J., died of lockjaw, November 23, caused by the scratch of a hairpin. Two weeks ago she slipped on the stairs, and the pin was driven in the scalp back of the head.

The kitchen boiler of the Kirby House, Milwaukee, exploded on Monday, wrecking the kitchen, dining room etc., and killing two cooks and injuring others.

Tammany Hall having decided that the Democratic National Convention ought to be held in New York, the Hall is to be offered for that purpose.

For the fiscal year ending June 30th the value of silver deposited in the U. S. Mints was $48,219,031 and gold $68,223,060, of which $32,974,824 were foreign.

The Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company's surveyors expect to have the road enter California through the Lassen Pass.

If 50 acres of land are donated, the State Board of Forestry will locate an experiment station at Chico. Chico is the great donation center.

Ex-Congressman Higby died of paralysis at Santa Rosa, on Sunday, aged 73 years. He represented California during the years 1861 to 1865.

There were 13,079 Postmasters appointed this year, of which 3,043 were for new offices.

The number of postoffices in the United States, on June 30th last, was 55,157. This year 3,043 were established.

Claus Spreckles promised to erect a beet-sugar plant at Watsonville if a location is given for that purpose, and it will be done.

William Smith who recently arrived at Pescadero from Chicago, was drowned at Long Beach on Sunday.

During the fiscal year 10,901,928 standard dollars were put in circulation from the mints.

Gerster has abandoned her proposed concert tour in this country, her voice breaking down.

John H. Carroll, of Sacramento, a Pioneer and well-known merchant, died November 24th.

Mr. Singer, of San Diego, had his pocket picked of $3,200, at Hazard's Pavilion, Los Angeles.

California Congressmen will at once introduce bills to amend defects of the Chinese restriction act.

Hanlan was defeated in Australia, but he cleared $5,000; even if he did come out second best.

Fifty-five thousand rounds of ammunition have been issued to the National Guard of California.

The Portland and Wilamette Valley Railroad is finished, and the first train has reached Portland.

At San Francisco, on Saturday last a Tammany Society was organized. Of course it is Democratic.

Reynolds county, Mo., Treasury safe was blown open and robbed of $20,000 on November 26th.

James Wisler, the engraver of the plates of the Confederate money, died on November 25th, at Camden, N. J., aged 84 years.

Reno is to have a beef slaughtering plant.

Elko county has only a delinquent tax of $600 out of $85,000.

It is said that Gladstone will visit this country next Spring.

Charles H. J. Taylor, Minister to Liberia, has resigned.

On Saturday last Prohibition was defeated in Georgia.

Henry Ebert, of Jersey City, shot his wife dead and then suicided.

The demand in Chicago for California fruit continues good.

From five acres in Los Angeles county, $2,645 were realized for English walnuts.

Conductor Peter Quinn of the Atlantic & Pacific, suicided on Sunday at Needles.

Pioche, Nevada, which once boasted of 6,000 inhabitants has only 400.

Another oil well, 100 barrels per day, has been struck in the Sespe district.

A Washington special to the New York Herald says that James G. Blaine is expected to reach San Francisco on his return to the United States on June 20th next. He will return via Japan, and remain here until the National Convention adjourns. His progress across the continent will be an ovation.

Lord Dalhousie and wife, of England died a few days since in Havre. They had arranged for an extended tour of the United States, but his wife's failing health necessitated her leaving New York. Upon arrival at Havre she died, and at night, when he retired, he sank to sleep and was found dead in the morning.

Thirteen bodies have been stolen from St. Joseph Cemetary, the new Catholic burial ground, in San Mateo county. Information in the hands of the authorities points to the fact that they were stolen by the students of the two medical colleges in San Francisco.

The Methodist Episcopal Church has built more than 4,000 churches in the Southern States since the war. These houses represent a membership of over 400,000, about equally divided between the races.

The new members of the Board of Health attempted to organize on Monday, at San Francisco, but Mayor Pond refused to recognize them, contending that the Governor had no right to appoint until the terms expired.

The 142-hour go-as-you-please race, at Philadelphia, ended on last Saturday night, and was won by Littlewood, an Englishman by being 40 miles ahead. He walked 569 miles and one lap.

Nearly a thousand men, women and children were this season employed in the Fresno raisin industry, and the wages amounted to $76,000. Next year it will be doubled.

Col. R. Penn Smith died at New Brighton, N. Y., on November 27th. After Col. Baker's death he took command of the California Regiment. He won distinction in many battles.

On November 20th an armed force, wearing the uniform of Nicaragua, boarded the American steamer William S. Moore, and the schooner Minda and took forcible possession.

Judge Brewer, of the U. S. Court, caused the Mayor and twelve of the City Council, of Lincoln, Neb., to be placed in jail for contempt in refusing to pay a fine aggregating $500.

Hereafter all applications for pardon, to Governor Waterman must be published. The Governor is introducing radical changes, and they are good ones.

Railroad freight rates have been advanced 20 per cent. A subsidy of $65,000 per month is to be paid to the Pacific Mail Company.

R. S. Smith editor of the Redwood Gazette and Times, was fatally shot by Dr. Powell on Thursday. It was a cold blooded murder.

C. R. and C. K. Garrison visitors to one of the mines near Webb City, Mo., while ascending the shaft were killed by the breaking of the cable, on Monday.

The Democrats carried Virginia by a majority of only 426. Their vote was 119,903, and the Republicans 119,480. Virginia can be put down as doubtful next year.

Sam Welling, the murderer of J. V. H. Safford, in Colusa county, last July, has been arrested at Sisson. There was a combined reward of $1,200.

Daniel Bidwell, brother of General John Bidwell, died at Chico on Monday, aged 80 years. He was a Pioneer.

John Hall, of Placerville; James Ramser, of Nicholaus; and Jacob F. Smith, of Sacramento, have been granted pensions.

The mercury has been down to 22 degrees below zero in Minnesota, Iowa and Dakota.

A gentleman from Dakota says that there is nothing but a barbed wire fence between that Territory and the North Pole.

Owen's Lake water produces soda, and works are to be established at the new town of Boland to evaporate the water.

Several large tracts of land in Kern and Tulare counties are to be divided into tracts for colonies.

Sunday schools in Sacramento public schools has been stopped on account of the scholars injuring the property.

Whittier, the Quaker colony of six months growth, has 562 inhabitants and a newspaper. It is in Los Angeles county.

Mrs. Thomas Riley while fighting a stubble fire near Yountville, Napa county, was burned to death on Sunday.

The Grand Lodge I. O. O. F. will meet at Marysville on Tuesday, the 13th inst.

Sandy Mush is the name of a Merced settlement.

Large quantities of broom corn are shipped from Merced to San Francisco.

Beavers are found among the San Joaquin tules.

This week the rain was general throughout the State.

Frederick Langtry, a carpenter of Oakland, was killed by a train on Monday.

Alpine is the only county in California that has no newspaper.

The cotton crop of Texas was last year valued at $60,000,000.

Anarchist Most was found guilty of attempting to incite a riot.

Millie T Clasbey, wife of James T. Clasbey, who is a well known old timer in San Francisco and on the Coast, suicided at Salt Lake, on Monday.

It is supposed that the Republican Senatorial caucus will assign the Chairmanship of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds to Senator Stanford.

Senator Gorman, of Maryland, says that Carlisle will push his tariff bill through the House. That will suit the Republicans.

William Miller, a farmer of Stanislaus county, and a Pioneer, was found dead 30 miles northeast of Modesto, on Monday having fallen down a bank seven feet, and breaking his neck.

On Tuesday next the new excursion rates from New York to California go into effect.

Congress meets on Monday next.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economica than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall-st. N. Y.

W. T. COLEMAN & CO., Agents, San Francisco.

MINING NOTICES.

Notice of Assessment.

THE MOUNTAIN GOLD AND SILVER MINing company.

Location of principal place of business, San Francisco, California.

Location of Works, Silver Mountain, Alpine county, California.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 10th day of November, 1887, an assessment (No. 25) of 1 Cent per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately in United States gold coin, to the Secretary, at the office of the Company, No. 422 Kearny street, San Francisco, California.

Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 26th day of December, 1887, will be delinquent, and advertised for sale at public auction; and unless payment is made before will be sold on MONDAY, the 9th day of JANUARY, 1888, to pay the delinquent assessment together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

By order of the Board of Directors.

C. HERRMANN, Secretary.

OFFICE—422 Kearny street, San Francisco, California. n26 td

LEGAL.

SUMMONS.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY of Mono, State of California.

THE COUNTY OF MONO, Plaintiff, vs. JOHN DOE NO. 1, JOHN DOE and RICHARD ROE, whose true names are to Plaintiff unknown, and who are therefore sued by the fictitious names last aforesaid, THE MONO LAKE HYDRAULIC MINING COMPANY, a Corporation, WM. NOTT, J. C. WIMIN, JOHN BLISS, R. N. GRAVES, A. PACKARD, THOMAS BOLT and D. E. JONES, Defendants.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of Mono, State of California, and the Complaint filed in the office of the Clerk of said County.

W. H. VIRDEN, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The People of the State of California send Greeting to John Doe No. 1, John Doe, Richard Roe, whose true names are to Plaintiff unknown and who are therefore sued by the fictitious names last aforesaid, THE MONO LAKE HYDRAULIC MINING COMPANY, a Corporation, Wm. NOTT, J. C. WIMIN, JOHN BLISS, R. N. GRAVES, A. PACKARD, THOMAS BOLT and D. E. JONES, Defendants.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above-named Plaintiff, in the Superior Court of the said county of Mono, State of California, and to answer the Complaint filed therein, within ten days, (exclusive of the day of service), after the service on you of this summons—if served within this county; or, if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to recover of you said defendants the sum of One Hundred and Seventy-eight 50-100 Dollars County and State taxes together with five per cent. penalty added thereto for the nonpayment thereof and interest thereon at the rate of two per cent. per month from the 27th day of December, 1886, and One dollar cost of advertising, which said sum, penalties, and interest is claimed by plaintiff to be due and owing from you said defendants to plaintiff for State and county taxes duly levied and assessed for the fiscal year 1886, in said Mono county, State of California, to Unknown Owner upon real estate and personal property, known as the Mono Lake Hydraulic Mining Company's lands and improvements but in which, plaintiff alleges, that each of you have and claim a right, title, interest, and ownership, and that each of you said defendants are in duty bound to pay said taxes to plaintiff. And plaintiff further prays that the amount of said judgment may be declared a lien against the said property and that the plaintiff have decree of this Court in order of sale of said property or so much thereof as may be sufficient to satisfy said judgment and the costs of this suit, all of which is more fully set forth in the complaint now on file herein a copy of which is served herewith, and made a part of this summons and to which you are hereby refered for further and fuller particulars.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint, as above required, the said Plaintiff will appy to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Given under my hand and the Seal of the Superior Court, of the County of Mono, State of California, this 15th day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven.

L. S. O. H. KISTER, Clerk.

Indorsed. No. 763. Superior Court, County of Mono.

The County of Mono, Plaintiff, v. John Doe No. 1, John Doe, Richard Roe, Mono Lake Hydraulic Mining Company, Wm. Nott, J. C. Wiman, John Bliss, R. N. Graves, A. Packard, Thomas Bolt & D. E. Jones, and Real estate described in the complaint, Defendants.

Summons.

Filed August 23d, 1887.

O. H. Kister, Clerk.

W. H. VIRDEN, Plaintiff's Attorney and District Attorney of Mono county, Cal. o27-4m

HOTELS.

HOT SPRINGS' HOTEL,

SAMUEL FALES.....Proprietor.

JUNCTION OF THE ANTELOPE AND SONORA WAGON ROADS,

(65 miles from Sonora and 30 from Bodie),

MONO COUNTY, CAL.

This well-known and popular Summer Resort is pleasantly situated on the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, amid wild and picturesque scenery, which offers superior inducements for tourists. The best of accommodations for families, the rooms being large and airy. For invalids the

STEAM, MUD AND SWIMMING BATHS

The best of Wines, Liquors and Cigars at the Bar.

Good Fishing in Walker River.
Commodious Stabling. my22-tf

BARNETT'S HOTEL,

COLEVILLE, MONO COUNTY, CAL.,

Antelope Wagon Road, 50 miles from Carson City and 51 from Bodie).

D. M. BARNETT.....Proprietor

The hotel is new, commodious, and pleasantly situated supplied

The table is supplied with the best the market affords.

The BAR is supplied with the best of Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

Stabling and Blacksmith shop connected with the house. je5-tf

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL,

Main street,

BODIE.....CAL.

N. W. BOYD.....Proprietor

THE ABOVE HOTEL WILL BE conducted as first class in all its Departments.

The Table Cannot Be Excelled.

THE ROOMS ARE FIRST-CLASS

Being Heated and Kept Scrupulously Clean.

Very Best Attention, as well as the Best Accomodations

BODIE HOUSE,

Corner of Main, Green and Mills Strs

Bodie, Cal.

O. H. HILL.....Proprietor.

THIS POPULAR HOTEL, UNDER the above management offers unsurpassed advantages to the

TRAVELING PUBLIC,

As well as to regular and permanent boarder.

☞ The choicest

Wines, Liquors and Cigars

found at the bar.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

TAX COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
Bridgeport Mono County, Cal.

THE ASSESSMENT BOOK FOR THE year 1887, has this day been placed in my hands, and notice is given that I will be in the places herein mentioned, at the time specified or the purpose of receiving payment of the same:

Antelope—At James Todkill's store, December 2d and 3d.

Clinton—At John H Sheehan's store, December 5th.

Lundy and Mono Lake—At Judge Mattly's Court Room, December 9th.

Benton—At Wm. Shimmin's store, December 12th and 13th.

Bodie—At Occidental Hotel, December 20th, 21st and 22d.

Bridgeport—At office of the Tax Collector at any time.

And notice is hereby further given that Taxes will be Delinquent on the 1st Monday in December, 1887, at 6 o'clock, P. M., and unless paid prior thereto, five per cent. will be added to the amount thereof

WAT. MORGAN, Tax Collector.

Dated October 24, 1887. o29 td

$300 REWARD.

The following Preamble and Resolution were then offered and passed by a unanimous vote.

WHEREAS—On or about the 25th day of July A. D. 1887, in the County of Mono, State of California, Jean Pratt was murdered by some person or persons unknown:

NOW, THEREFORE—We, the Board of Supervisors of the said County of Mono, by virtue of the authority in us vested by the Constitution and Laws of the State of California, do hereby offer a reward of Three Hundred Dollars for the arrest and conviction of said unknown person or persons.

Attest: O. H. KISTER,
o12 Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.

MISCELLANEOUS.

POSTOFFICE STORE,

BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CAL.,

HAS IN STOCK

Choice Family Groceries.

DRY GOODS,

FANCY GOODS,

CLOTHING,

BOOTS, SHOES and HATS,

Wines and Liquors,

PAINTS, OILS, LAMPS, CHIMNEYS and WICK

Hardware,

Stationery, Confectionary,

Powder and Shot.

A. F. BRYANT.

JOE A. BROWN,

General Merchandise,

Main Street, Bridgeport.

Choice Family Groceries,

Fancy and Toilet Articles

Candies and Nuts

Yankee Notions,

Powder, Shot, Caps and Cartridges,

Stationery, etc., etc.

S. L. MUNSON.

Manufacturer of Acorn Linen Fine Collars, Cuffs, Shirt Fronts, Ladies' Collars and Lace Neckwear,

ALBANY, N. Y.

The latest shirt issued under the 'Acorn" Brand is "THE WONDER," and it is also the best shirt ever made for the Trade.

The following are some of its principal points of excellence, a printed list of which is attached to each shirt:

1st—It has the finest and heaviest muslin ever put in a shirt, (Utica No. 1 parts improved).

2—It has a 3-ply linen bosom.

3—It is of extra length.

4—It is reinforced, both back and front, extending and meeting under the arm where most needed.

5—It has the Tomlinson patent endless facing.

6—It is custom make and finish.

7—It cannot break or tear anywhere.

Like the Deacon's "one-hoss shay," it has no weak spot, and will never "give" anywhere, but, at the end of scores of years, it will dissolve into space—not a thread broken or a seam started.

Fathers will bequeath these shirts, purchased in early manhood, as a legacy to their children.

We expect a large demand for them to place in the corner stones of linen structures as evidence of the greatest triumph of modern civilization.

We are taking steps to put this crowning achievement of art into the "Acorn" agencies in London, Paris, Berlin, St. Petersburg and Constantinople, when it can not fail of instant and permanent success.

YATES & HUNTER Agents,
537 Market Street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

EASTWALKER RIVER TOLL ROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE rates of tolls on the

EAST WALKER RIVER WAGON ROAD are as follows:

Buggy team	$1 50
Loaded wagon and two animals	1 00
Each additional pair of animals	50
Horseman	25
Pack animals, each	25
Hogs and sheep, each	5
Loose stock, each	5
Empty teams, half-price.	

No deadheads will be permitted to pass on the road.

All tolls will be required to be paid at the time of passing the toll gates, as no credit is given.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE CHRONICLE-UNION.

BIG MEADOWS AND BODIE TOLL ROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE rates of tolls on the

BIG MEADOWS AND BODIE WAGON ROAD are as follows:

Buggy team	$1 50
Loaded wagon and two animals	1 00
Each additional pair of animals	50
Horseman	25
Pack Animals, each	25
Hogs and sheep, each	5
Loose stock, each	5
Empty teams half-price.	

No deadheads will be permitted to pass on the road.

All tolls will be required to be paid at the time of passing the toll gates, as no credit is given.

TYPE METAL

For Sale at This Office

CHRONICLE-UNION.

BRIDGEPORT, DECEMBER 3, 1887.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

McGINTY.—We find the following in the Austin Reveille of Nov. 3d:

"Andy McGinty, wanted for killing a man at Coleville, Mono county, Cal., two years ago, was arrested here (Elko) last evening by Sheriff Atwell. The officer starts to-morrow morning with the prisoner to meet the Sheriff of Mono at Carson."

McGinty killed William C. Barton, May 30th, 1885, at the town of Coleville, Mono county, State of California, and Governor George Stoneman offered a reward of $300 for the arrest and conviction of the murderer. During last Summer and Fall it was known here that McGinty was living in Indian Canyon, but his desperate character and the certainty of his identity not being coppered, he was never captured. Last Spring he stole a horse from an Italian named Mantel and rode him to White Pine county. District Attorney W. D. Jones corresponded with the Sheriff of White Pine county to have him arrested and handed over to the authorities of Lander county, but the murderer getting scent of danger escaped to Elko county, where he has at last been nabbed. McGinty will have to meet his trial now, after eluding justice two years. The ranchers at Italian Canyon and Reese River Valley eyed McGinty when meeting him, as they would a bad man from Bodie, not caring to dispute with him even on a water right.

We learned this morning that he ate breakfast at one of our rancher's houses with his six shooters sticking in his belt, but the host did not know that he was wanted for murder, although at the time he remarked that the man was rather impudent to sit down at his table with pistols for forks. He slept one night at the International Hotel here, though it was not generally known at the time that he was a criminal. McGinty was a desperate man and often said that he would never be taken alive, but he proved a false prophet when Sheriff Atwell of Elko county got after him.

CLOTHING AND DRYGOODS.—Rosenwald, Coblentz & Co's stock of clothing and dry goods arrived yesterday from Lundy, and is offered at reduced prices at the store opposite the Leavitt House. These goods will be sold for cash, and those which are not disposed of will be shipped to the other side of the mountains; under such circumstances bargains may be expected.

DECEASED.—William Corbett, a native of Massachusetts, aged 47 years, who was raved on in the Lent shaft, Bodie, on November 12th, died at San Francisco, on Sunday. He was a member of the Miners' Union and A. O. U. W., and leaves a wife and a young son.

SOLD.—The hoisting works of the Stanford Mining Company, at Bodie, have been sold to Judges Leavitt and Hanson, and will be removed to Bridgeport to be converted into barns for the purchasers. Three other buildings are to be taken down and removed to Bridgeport.

TAXES.—Tax Collector Morgan left on Thursday to collect taxes at Antelope Valley. He will be at Clinton on the 5th, Judge Mattley's, Mono Lake, 9th; Benton 12th and 13th, Bodie 20th, 21st and 22d inst.

A dispatch from Elko says that John G Irwin, aged 60 years, lately from Bodie, suicided on Monday by shooting through the head. Cause, out of money.

Deceased was from Aurora instead of Bodie.

COLD.—At 7 o'clock on Wednesday morning the register was 10 degrees below zero, and yet at 11 o'clock the snow was melting.

DUCKS.—Mono Lake is swarming with ducks. Orin Miller brought 140 to town on Sunday. With two shots he brought down 45.

SNOW.—The first snow of the season fell to the depth of four inches on Tuesday morning. It is fast disappearing.

RELIGIOUS.—Rev. James Leak will hold services at the school house, to-morrow at 11 o'clock. All are invited to attend.

THE SOCIAL.—Huntoon's social party has been postponed until the weather is more pleasant.

MIXED PIES.—Go to Bryant's for cider and brandy.

FRESH CRANBERRIES at Bryant's.

The Prohibition Party will hold its National Convention during the first week in June next.

Creed Haymond has generously assigned half of his wife's estate to her sister, Mrs. Ada Milligan, of Sacramento. His late wife bequeathed the property to her husband.

To-morrow the Union Pacific will commence running sleeping cars from Omaha to San Francisco and Los Angeles, thus doing away with changing cars at Ogden.

Frank McGinley was shot to death while hunting at Sierra Madre, Los Angeles county, on Thursday. He stumbled over a [illegible] was discharged.

It is proposed to provide San Francisco with 128 mortars. Tests show that a shell weighing 256 pounds has been thrown 5 miles.

V P. Vallejo, Marshal and Tax Collector of Sonoma, has sailed for Mazatlan—$1 200 is the amount.

Martin Sinsser, a farmer near Santa Rosa, suicided on Monday.

Murders are the order of the day in San Francisco.

Personal.

Mrs Ben. H. Miller and family left for Portland, Or., on Wednesday, where she will meet her husband. Her father, A. H. Allen, took them to Carson.

Thomas Williams, of Mono Lake, was in town this week on land business.

Orin Miller, of Mono Lake, was here on Sunday and Monday.

Alfred Leavitt has a position in the County Clerk's office of Klamath county, Oregon.

Isaac Kahn, of the firm of Rosenwald, Coblentz & Co., is in town, and will remain a few days to dispose of clothing and drygoods remaining from their stock.

H. E. Wright, of Bodie, was in town this week.

Sam Fales and wife have removed in town to spend the Winter. The Warm Springs House will be in charge of O. F. Schodde.

BODIE MINES

BODIE—JOHN KELLY, Superintendent.

Report for week ending November 27.

During the past week the Lent shaft was sunk and timbered 10 feet.

BULWER CON.—JOHN KELLY, Superintendent.

Report for week ending November 27.

During the week the north drift, 1000 foot level, was driven 21 feet.

The north drift, 200 foot level, was driven 10 feet.

MONO—JOHN KELLY, Superintendent.

Report for week ending November 27.

The Lent shaft was sunk and timbered 10 feet during the week.

DUDLEY—JOHN KELLY, Superintendent.

Report for week ending November 27.

During the past week the south drift, 1000 foot level, Lent shaft, was extended 10 feet.

STANDARD CON.—A PETTIBONE, Supt.

Report for week ending November 26

300 level—South drift advanced 17 feet; upraise advanced 12 feet.

400 level—West drift advanced 18 feet; new winze, west drift, advanced 22 feet.

Ore sent to mill, 321 tons.

Mill running steadily.

RECORDER'S OFFICE.—The following are the transactions at County Recorder Kister's office for November.

Mining deeds recorded	4
Mining deeds, recorded	4
Mining Locations recorded	—
Homesteads recorded	—
Attachments recorded	1
Mortgages recorded	1
Mortgages released	1
Homestead Abandoned	—
Marriage License	—
U. S. Patents	1
Official Bonds	5
Preemption	—
Liens	—
Certificate of Sale	—
Pendency of Action	—
Abstract of Judgment	—
Sheriff's deed	—
Certificate of Exempt Firemen	1
Water Locations	1
State Patent	—
Tax Deed	—
Power of Attorney	—
Transfer	—
Assignment	1
Bill of Sale	—
Contract	—
Release of Attachment	—
Affidavit of Labor	5
Agreement	1
Lease	1

AYER'S NEWSPAPER ANNUAL.—This office is in receipt of the American Newspaper Annual, published by N. W. Ayer & Son, Philadelphia. This is a comprehensive work of all that pertains to journalism, and is handsomely printed on 1170 pages of fine paper. Its contents are valuable alike to publishers and advertisers. The vote of each political party is given by States and counties. In the matter of population much has been accomplished in bringing the reports as nearly as possible up to this time, the estimates appearing in the main approximately correct. It is sent to any address, postage free, for $3.

The new Republican paper, the Press appeared in New York on Thursday. It is a one-cent paper, and edited by Frank R. Hatton and Robert F. Porter. In make up it closely resembles the Sun.

Lucky Baldwin has engaged R. W. Thomas as trainer, for his thoroughbreds for 1888 at a salary of $10,000, the highest price ever paid for that purpose in this country.

Michael Joseph Kelly put in a bill for $20,685 for work done on the City Hall, San Francisco, and the Supervisors cut it down to $9,840. A big job in that!

Mrs. Fritz, an aged German, has been arrested, charged with firing the dwelling of Carl Horacle, at Wausau, Wis., and cremated him and his five children.

A druggist in Jersey City, N. J., discovered in his cellar, in a dark corner not used, jars of alcohol containing from one to two bodies of children. There were 13.

President Grevy has decided not to resign. It was feared there would be an outbreak should Ferry be elected President.

The New York Herald says that Gould is surveying a line west from Salt Lake to the Pacific Coast.

A VALUABLE MEDICAL TREATISE.

The edition for 1888 of the sterling Medical Annual, known as Hostetter's Almanac, is now ready, and may be obtained, free of cost, of druggists and general country dealers in all parts of the United States, Mexico, and, indeed, in every civilized portion of the Western Hemisphere. This Almanac has been issued regularly at the commencement of every year for over one fifth of a century. It combines, with the soundest practical advice for the preservation and restoration of health, a large amount of interesting and amusing light reading, and the astronomical calculations, chronological items, etc., are prepared with great care, and will be found entirely accurate. The issue of Hostetter's Almanac for 1888 will probably be the largest edition of a medical work ever published in any country. The proprietors, Messrs. Hostetter & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., on receipt of a two-cent stamp, will forward a copy by mail to any person who cannot procure one in their neighborhood.

DEATHS

CORBETT—In San Francisco, November 27, 1887, William Corbett, a native of Boston, Mass., Age 47 years and 3 months.

GENERAL GRANT'S SUGGESTION.

It may not be generally known that it is to General Grant the people of America owe the pleasure—a mournful pleasure though it be—of seeing our famous battles of the late war reproduced on canvas, and thus so faithfully recall the days of the Rebellion. Such is, however, the fact. The original French Panorama Company came over from Paris and exhibited the "Siege of Paris" in New York city. General Grant, like thousands of others, was attracted to the exhibition. He visited the splendid painting not once but many times, remaining long after the others had left the building. So much interest did he show that he attracted the attention of the proprietors, with whom he used to enter into conversation. Finally he inquired of them why they did not produce some American battle scenes. The suggestion was at once considered and accepted. Both proprietors and artists at once visited the scenes so long remembered in the hearts of Americans, took sketches, held interviews with many of the Generals who had taken part, and finally went to Washington, where they consulted official maps, and informed themselves in every possible and imaginary manner regarding the subject. The result was not only satisfactory to the artists but to the public in general, as has been shown in the long run of Gettysburg in Chicago—a run unheard of in the history of show-business—extending to four years, with no idea of withdrawal, and during which time has drawn nearly two millions of people.

The Battle of Vicksburg, now on exhibition in the Panorama building, corner of Eddy and Mason Streets, is the second great success—a success it is undoubtedly. It has been open to the public several months, and the first thirty days, ending the 20th of August, shows that 28,737 people visited it. It is with regret that we remember that General Grant, who first conceived the idea of the famous scenes being executed, never lived long enough to see the work completed. The exhibition is open daily from 9 o'clock A. M. till 11 o'clock at night.—San Francisco Correspondent.

The second trial of Morrow, the jayhawker is to be had at Santa Rosa.

The shipments last year of raisins from Fresno, this year, will be 350 carloads.

Forty four locomotives are to be built at the railroad shops at Sacramento. There are 2,000 men employed at the works.

Andrew Roblin, of Mayfield, Santa Clara county, was killed by a train near Murphy's, on Thanksgiving Day.

On November 26th the Bunker Hill hoisting works, at Amador city, Amador county, were burned.

Dan. C. McDonald, of San Francisco, dropped dead, on the street, on Saturday last, aged 60 years.

Dakota voted against division by 3,000 majority. The total vote of the Territory was 70 000.

The National Convention of Teachers for 1888 is to be held in California.

Nankin is likely to be opened as a treaty port.

Some of the best dressed gentlemen of Mono county are indebted to Silas B Smith, of Bodie, for their stylish appearance. He has the agency for some of the finest tailoring establishments in the East. His samples for the Fall and Winter are unsurpassed. He displays over 2,000 different patterns of cloth. His experience with the tape line for many years insures a good fit every time. When in Bodie call on him and inspect the goods.

CARPETS.—Charles H. Kelly, of Bodie, has received a new stock of TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY, and INGRAIN CARPETS, which can be bought at hard times prices.

PLATED GOODS.—The latest patterns of PLATED WARE, SPOONS, KNIVES and FORKS, etc., are at Charles H. Kelly's Store, Bodie, and offered at prices suitable for hard times.

OIL CLOTHS—TABLE, SHELF and FLOOR OIL CLOTHS—latest styles, for sale at hard times prices at Charles H. Kelly's, Bodie.

WALLPAPER.—WALLPAPER in new and pretty designs just received at Charles H. Kelly's, Bodie, which is offered at hard times prices.

AGATE WARE.—At Charles H Kelly's, in Bodie, can be found the Celebrated AGATE IRON WARE, in many designs, and for all uses, at hard times prices.

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.—The largest assortment of the best of CROCKERY and GLASSWARE is for sale at hard times prices at Charles H. Kelly's, in Bodie.

CALAMITIES.—Among the goods at Chas. H. Kelly's, in Bodie, are 1,013 Calamities of all sizes, colors, and previous condition, at hard times prices.

FRESH OYSTERS.—Bryant has in store fresh oysters, and will keep a stock always on hand. Try them!

GET A PRIZE.—The purchaser of a can of Silver Star Baking Powder at Joe Brown's gets a nice present. Presents on exhibition.

GROCERIES.—David Hays & Bro. have this week received a large stock of fresh groceries and canned goods of every description.

NEW Dress Goods at D. Hays & Bro.

Perforated veneer chair bottoms at D. Hays & Bro.

Fresh Groceries just received at Bryant's

HOW BEN. BUTLER GOT RICH.

Young Men of To-day May do Likewise if They Follow Advice Given.

General B. F. Butler being asked for some suggestions on gaining success, stated that when he was a young lawyer, practicing in Lowell, Mass., a bank president advised him to take his little deposit and buy real estate, from which he could be deriving some revenue. The general said that he had but little money and was uncertain as to his future.

"Never mind," said the bank president, "go to the next public auction of real estate, bid off a lot with a building of some kind on it, pay down what money you have and I give your promissory notes for the balance. You will come out all right."

General Butler says this advice was good. When a man has obligated himself, by his notes, to pay money at a certain time, it inclines him to economy. He followed the advice, and in time became the owner of several parcles of valuable real real estate in Lowell.

Two classes will not be likely to heed such advice—the improvident and the over-cautious. The latter will be apt to say: "It would be all right but for those dreadful promissory notes. They are always running on and if a man falls sick they do not wait for him to get well."

There is this danger, of course, but one can make no business venture without some risk, and with the knowledge acquired by recent investigations of the cause of most ordinary ailments, and the means of cure, one runs little risk from that source. It is now known that most of the common ailments have their origin in deranged kidneys. They are the chief blood purifiers of the system and when disordered a breaking down somewhere is soon inevitable, because the poison, which in their healthy condition is eliminated, is carried through the entire system.

Put them in order, and health returns.

C. D. Dewey, a successful man, president of the Johnson Harvester Company, Batavia, N. Y., gives his experience as follows:

In 1882 my health was failing, my head pained me constantly, my appetite was uncertain, I could not sleep soundly. I attributed this to the extreme pressure of business cares, but I grew worse, and finally was confined to my bed for two months. It seemed as though I would "never recover." By counsel of friends and the aid of stimulants I gradually gained strength, so that in a few months I was able to attend to business, but I could walk only with the assistance of a cane, and then in a slow and unsteady manner. I continued somewhat in the same condition for many months, when I used Warner's safe cure. It has cured me. I consider it a valuable remedy and can highly recommend it.

Young men have but to use ordinary prudence, and when any derangement occurs if they use the same means as did this successful business man, they may feel a constant assurance of their ability to carry to successful conclusion all ordinary business projects, including the care of their promissory notes when due.

A banner belonging to a gentleman of Chicago is said by him to be one hundred years old. The owner has letters dated 1730, referring to "Old Putnam," the bird, and commenting on his many escapades. The bird is an agile and active as a young one.

The cent which, until recently, was current in the South, is gradually finding favor. A scheme was put in operation at one time for the flooding of the country with the copper currency, but it was in vain. Later, however, the object is steadily being accomplished.

The lowest freight bill ever paid by a shipowner is said to have been that of forty-seven coal loads of granite shipped from New England to the Pacific Coast, the cost of which was ten thousand dollars. It was to be used in the construction of a mechanical school in San Francisco, an endowment by the public benefactor, Dr. H. D. Cogswell, of drinking-fountain fame in the West.

The want of accuracy in shooting, owing to the imperfect construction of the weapons in early times, is well illustrated by the fact that in 1812 at the battle of Leipsic 350,000 cartridges and 1,600 cannon balls were fired, with the result of only 5,000 men being put hors de combat. And as late as 1857, during the Sepoy war, 30,000 cartridges were fired in a fight or engagement in which only twenty-five of the enemy were killed.

A New York firm of wine merchants has in their possession two casks made of what is thought to be the oldest and best preserved wood in existence. This wood was formerly part of the foundation of a bridge, over the Rhine at Mainz, in the time of Trojanus, ninety-nine years after Christ. In later years the bridge was removed and it was not until excavations for a stone bridge were being made, that portions of the ancient timbers were brought to light. The casks in question are artistically carved and ornamented.

In the manufacture of swords and bayonets now in use in the German army, several machines are employed to insure reliable results. With respect to swords one of the testing process is the following: The blades are brought in succession for height and thickness to the gauge according to certain exercises with the right and left cuts against a wooden block with the flat of each blade. Having passed these tests, the blades are ground and fitted to the mounting and sharpened. When mounted they are again tested for solidity of connection between blade and hilt. The sharpening of the edges is equally severely tested. No inferior material or workmanship escapes the eagle eye of the inspecting officers who are specially chosen by the ministry of war for their knowledge of all the physical and technical details connected with the material and fabrication of steel weapons.

He Had To Do It.

It was a case of breach of promise. The defendant was allowed to say a word in his own behalf.

"Yes," he said, "I kissed her almost continually every evening I called at her house."

Lawyer for plaintiff: "Then you confess it?"

Defendant: "Yes, I do confess it; but I had to do it."

Lawyer: "You had to do it? What do you mean?"

Defendant: "That was the only way I could keep her from singing."

QUICK PUDDING.—One quart of milk, two tablespoonfuls of Indian meal, one-half cup of molasses and salt. Let the milk come to the boiling point, beat the eggs, meal, molasses and salt together, and stir in the boiling milk, then let all boil up once. This makes a good quick dessert.

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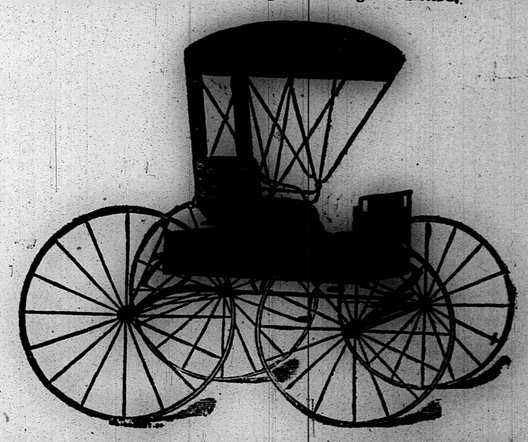

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CHRONICLE-UNION.

DECEMBER 3 1887.

SAW HIS FREEDOM.

Uncle Randsom at last Recovers His Sight.

Old Randsom had been blind during many years. He had heard the guns of war, had heard the shouts of his emancipated brethren, but had never seen his free om.

He continued to live in his cabin, surrounded by his wife and children, who supported him. His wife died, and his heartless children, one by one, deserted him. After this he contrived to make a living by bottoming chairs.

Several months ago he became too feeble to work. About that time a young man whom the old negro had nursed, came home.

"You needn't try to work any more, Uncle Randsom," said the young man. "I have bought the plantation, and a part of what I make shall be yours."

"Tankee, Mars Bob; thankee, sah. 'Twon't be fur long, sah, fur de ole man is gettin' putty close to de end o' de row."

It was not for long.

One night, after a storm, when the wind was sinking to rest, the young man stood by the bedside of the old negro.

"Are you suffering much pain, Uncle Randsom?"

"No, honey, nothin' hurts me er tall; de difficulty is dat my brof is so ter wraung."

"You are dying, old man."

"Yas, sah, an' thank de Lawd fur it. I'se been in de dark er laung time. Mars Bob, er nigh ty laung time, an' now I'se gwine out into de light. Dese ole eyes o' de body ain' no count, but de eyes o' de soul kin look t de glories o' de udder world."

"Do you wish to leave any word for your children, in the event that I should ever see any of them?"

"No, sah, nothin' in particler only dat I forgibs 'em. Sorter prop me up, ef yer please, sah. Dar, dat'll do."

"You are happy in the belief of a future life, are you not?"

"Oh, yas, sah; oh, yes. If dar wan't no life arter dis we orl' would be er failure. De Lawd wouldn' wan er create me ter be er scribe half my life an' lin' de udder half if it wan't ter teach me er gret lesson.

"Whar dat light come from?" he said, raising his hands. "Mars Bob, Mars Bob, I ken see—I ken see! Look at de light. Tildy," referring to his wife, long since dead, "yer's fotch a lamp to light de ole man er way. I'se gwine—I'se gwine! De light gits bright ter daughter. Hol' it up, hol' it up. Thank de Lawd dar ain' no mo' night. Thank—"

The young man eased him down. At last the old man had seen his freedom. —[Arkansaw Traveler.

The Colorado Poet.

Miss Jessie A. Cole is a Colorado girl. She has written a volume of poetry which is purely Coloradon.

Boundless expanse, lofty mountains, beetling crags, dark canons, rushing cataracts, filtered sunshine, waving grass, and sturdy, honest Western flowers, with here and there a glimpse of cactus abound.

The first poem in the book, "Colorado," is replete with gems of thought.

Here is a gem:

"Colorado has poured into the world's currency
Over 100,000,000 in silver and gold.
Its mines embrace lead, copper and gold,
And heaven only knows what they yet hold,
Too, besides its being a land for health,
And besides all its mineral wealth,
Colorado holds out a promising reward for
The farmer and stock grower."

The description of Denver is contained in a poem of 100 lines of four-line stanzas, and is as clear cut as a cameo.

The following stanza will give one an idea of the cameo:

"Denver's inhabitants are 70,000 up-to-date,
The largest, thriftiest city of Colorado,
And the capital of the State,
And county seat of Arapahoe."

Miss Cole sorrows but little, but sorrows deeply when she does sorrow.

In the poem entitled a "Broken Life" she describes the feelings of a young girl who has been jilted.

She says:

"He told me that he loved me,
That with me he'd never part,
All at once he changed his mind,
And trampled on my very heart.
If I should live a thousand years—
Of course none of us can—
I'd never forget those broken vows,
Nor love another man."

—[Denver (Col.) News.

Dolly Varden Plasters.

An amusing incident occurred recently at a Seneca-street drug store.

A man had made several purchases, and to the clerk's inquiry if he wanted anything else he replied:

"Yes, there was something else my wife wanted me to get. Let me see, what was it? Oh, yes; some Dolly Varden plasters."

"What kind of plasters?" asked the clerk with a laugh.

"Dolly Varden! Dolly Varden!" was the answer, given with some show of irritation.

"Well, we've had some, but they're all gone. I guess you mean belladona plasters."

"Yes, that's it. I knew it was something like that," and the customer's perplexed countenance lighted up with a smile of satisfaction.—[Buffalo Courier.

We Named.

Balston, the grocer, calls upon Jucklen, and, while in the drawing-room, Jucklen's little boy comes in and says:

"You ain't got a bird like we have," (pointing at a cage).

Balston: "That's a fact, my little man."

Boy: "His name uster be Jim till we gave to trade with you, an' since then pa has been callin' him Balston."

Balston: "Ah, and why, Gentlemen do that?"

Boy: "Pa says he calls the bird Balston because he's a ways got such a dog-b. l—nasty name as it is."

Balston says that it is very funny, but he knows that when the next monthly account is made out somebody is going to suffer.—[Arkansaw Traveler.

Indian Women.

The Indian women are coming hourly to the front.

At a late meeting of the Presbyterian Synod of Dakota, the Indian women reported having raised $500 for missionary work among their own people the last year.

This was more than all the money raised by their white sisters in three societies.

LEFT-HANDED PEOPLE.

Some of the Advantages and Disadvantages Under Which They Labor.

"The majority of people are right-handed because they are trained to be so.

This was the reply of a doctor to a reporter who interrogated him on the subject.

"Several theories have been advanced why people are generally right-handed," continued the physician, "but with what reason scientists have never taken the trouble to demonstrate.

"Perhaps that which would come nearer the truth, if any law of nature were found to govern dexterity, would be that the heart, being placed on the left side, the right side should be used with greater freedom.

"Another theory is that the brain is weightier on the right side than the left.

"Whatever the cause may be, I find that those who in youth have trained themselves to using the left hand experience no difficulty or inconvenience.

"When a child is 'sinistrously' inclined and takes to using the left hand by such natural inclination, it is not because of any malformation or displacement of the heart or brain. Consequently I am led to the belief that it is all a matter of training."

Several other physicians who were spoken to on the subject gave the same opinion.

Inquiry of a number of left-handed people confirmed the statement that no inconvenience resulted from the use of the left hand, but that on the contrary they find it a positive advantage, inasmuch as that in numerous instances they become ambidextrous.

Persons who have much writing to do are liable to "pen paralysis," or "writers' cramp," lasting sometimes for weeks. Ordinarily, after several hours' constant writing, the arm is very much fatigued.

Whenever a person can write with both hands he can rest one, and if by any accident he should be deprived of the temporary or permanent use of the hand he is accustomed to use he will be able to "fall back" on the other.

In telegraphy likewise, where an operator has to transmit or receive long messages, he is subject to "telegraphers' cramp," which is sometimes similar to writers' cramp.

The work is laborious and fatiguing, but when the operator can use both hands he can not only save himself much fatigue, but facilitate the work.

Some tradesmen who are left-handed can command better wages than right-handed men of equal ability.

This is shown in the case of a boiler-riveter, who, if left-handed, can work inside a boiler without the awkwardness of a right-handed man and do superior work.

An engraver who uses both hands can always command a position. Smiths, carpenters, and other artisans also derive much advantage from the use of both hands, and none will happen to be left-handed experience any inconvenience.

A person who operates a type-writer finds it necessary to use both hands, and has to train himself to it when learning the instrument.

Many tools are made which are intended to be used with the right hand only, and can only be operated with great awkwardness with the left hand. This is said to also contribute toward making a majority of people right-handed.

Notwithstanding all that can be said in favor of the education of the left hand, there is a powerful prejudice against it; and left-handed people are spoken of contemptuously.

In the Western States a left-handed man is usually said to be "south-paw."

In England the nickname is "Kit," and in Ireland it is used as a distinct appellation for the identification of particular persons, as "Shawn na Kithogue"—Left-handed John.—[Philadelphia News.

Good Hen Story.

A young married lady, who moved into the country from a city home, considered keeping hens a pleasant and profitable duty.

As she became more absorbed in the pursuit her enthusiasm increased, and "hens" made a favorite subject of her thoughts and conversation.

During one of her animated descriptions of success a friend inquired:

"Are your hens good hens?"

"Oh, yes," she replied in a delighted tone; "they haven't laid a bad egg yet."—[Detroit Mail.

Squeaky Slippers Wanted.

Ethelberta: "I want a pair of slippers for pa. Number tens, please, and—squeaky."

Genial shoemaker: "Squeaky, miss? I'm afraid we haven't any of that kind."

Ethelberta: "I'm sorry. Couldn't you make him a squeaky pair? There is a certain young gentleman who visits me frequently, and—and it would be very convenient for him to know just when pa is coming."—[Philadelphia Call.

A Horseman's Serviceable Head.

There is a colored preacher who lives near Jasper, Ga., that rules his horse by butting him.

If the horse is fractious or stubborn he takes the kink out by deliberately seizing it by the ears and butting it squarely in the forehead until it falls to its knees.

This it generally does at the second or third butt, when the old parson steps behind and drives ahead again. —[Conyers (Ga.) Solid South.

Hibernian.

"And how are yez failin' to-day, Mr. O'Rafferty?"

"I niver felt so poorly in me life. I'm too poor to buy the necessaries of life. If I had millions it's every cent of it that I'd give to be a rich man."

"I'm wid ye, Mr. O'Rafferty. If I owned the whole world I'd be willin' ter give it away for a little piece of land and a cabin that I could call me own."—[Texas Siftings.

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